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DATE MAILED: 09/02/2003

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/540,239	03/31/2000	Rick Dedrick	042390.P7956	1914
75	590 09/02/2003			
Blakely Sokoloff Taylor & Zafman LLP			EXAMINER	
7th floor 12400 Wilshire Boulevard			CUFF, MICHAEL A	
Los Angeles, C	A 90023		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3627	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			3			
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	2			
	09/540,239	DEDRICK ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
.•	Michael Cuff	3627				
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stat - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the ma earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting the reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from tute, cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 0	4 June 2003 .					
<u></u>	This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allo closed in accordance with the practice und	owance except for formal matters, p					
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) <u>1-26</u> is/are pending in the applicat						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd	rawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6) ☐ Claim(s) <u>1-26</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	d/or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exami						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ ac	cepted or b)⊡ objected to by the Exa	miner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to	=					
11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on		oved by the Examiner.				
If approved, corrected drawings are required in	• •					
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore	ign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority docume						
2. Certified copies of the priority docume	ents have been received in Applicati	on No				
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the properties application from the International * See the attached detailed Office action for a limit of the properties of the	Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	_				
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for dome	estic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application)).			
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language (provisional application has been rec	eived.				
Attachment(s)	, ,					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s	5) Notice of Informal	y (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's response, filed 6/4/03, to the restriction requirement has been received. Group I, claims 1-26 has been elected without traverse.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schmidt et al.

Schmidt et al. shows all of the limitations of the claims except for specifying selecting goods and the use of a "public key".

Schmidt et al. shows, figures 1 and 6, a system for controlling users access to a distributive network. A local access network or LAN 10 includes a plurality of workstation PCS 12 (connecting from client), a network server 14 such as, by way of example a Novell server, and a distributive network access interface or box 16 such as, by way of example an Instant Internet access system. The network access interface box 16 permits each PC on the LAN to connect to a distributive network 18, such as, by way of example the Internet. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the software for managing the administration system is installed in the server 14 (distribution server).

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This stores the information defining each individual user and the groups available for user assignment. The group constraints (access privileges constrained according to client identifier) may be customized on site and on demand, with users (user-client) being capable of being assigned to any of one or more groups at any time by the authorized administrator (manager-client). All of this information is stored and manipulated at the server location (stored on the online distribution server), minimizing the use of access box memory capacity. As shown by the information flow arrows in FIG. 1, a typical user "logs on" to the network 10 in the well known manner by entering his I.D. (client identifier) or password to the server 14 from any one of the plurality of PCS 12 on the LAN network, as indicated by the arrow 19. The server 14 then grants LAN access by properly identifying and authenticating the user, as indicated by the double arrow 20. The server also identifies what group the user is assigned to, as indicated by the arrow 21. An administrator can specify levels of access to the network for each group or user by controlling the specific IP Addresses and Port Numbers (received list of services) for each user and/or user group. This is done by activating the screen depicted in FIG. 6, by clicking on the "Internet Access" box 86 of FIG. 4. Figure 6 shows the steps of adding selected IP addresses (services) to screen list 70 (shopping cart). Still in figure 6, the example shows the modification of assigning access restrictions for the "ADMIN" group (example of a distribution package). The creation of a group based on need is an inherent feature.

Misra et al. teaches a system and method for software licensing where "the license generator digitally signs the license pack and encrypts it with the license

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server's public key in order to provide a secure transfer of information between the generator and the server.

Based on the teaching of Misra et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Schmidt et al. system such that the administrator's access privileges lists are signed with a public key of the server 14 in order to provide a secure transfer of information between the administrator and the server.

The Schmidt et al. reference selects web site services. The specifying of individual items or goods available on the selected web site services is just an obvious next more detailed step provided in order to allow access to sites with some desirable parts and some undesirable parts. For example, with the Schmidt et al. invention, an employer may not allow access to magazines on the Internet. If given enough interest, it would be obvious further to allow access to business weekly magazine (a specific good), but not a pornographic magazine. As far as the limitation of being available electronically or available through physical shipping, the Internet access described in Schmidt covers these options.

Based on the above discussion, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Schmidt et al. system such that access to specific goods on the Internet could be selected in order to allow access to sites with some desirable parts and some undesirable parts.

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Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 2/24/03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant asserts that the prior art does not teach the usage of an electronic shopping cart. The examiner does not concur. Applicant is reading limitations into the term "electronic shopping cart" which do not exist.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Cuff whose telephone number is (703) 308-0610. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 to 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Olszewski can be reached on (703) 308-5183. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

aff 8/25/03

Michael Cuff

August 25, 2003